"I never lost a race with Nancy-in fact

I lost but one heat. She had notions, as do most good horses, but she was ready to do her best any time you asked her, and I am not surprised that her son has been a trotter from the time he was weared."

THE ITALIANS IN AMERICA.

Mgr. Scalabrini Tells the Pope What He Saw in This Country.

Mgr. Scalabrini, bishop of Piacerza, who

has just arrived in Rome, is a very remark-

able man. After paying his homage to the

holy father he visited Minister Prinetti and

Senator Bodio, and it would be hard to say

which of the three welcomed him most cor-

dially. Certain it is that the holy father

was delighted with the very hopeful ac-

count the prelate had to give about the

Italians in America. "The Italian bishop,"

as he was called at the other side, has

them from Italy and acquiring all the bad

ones of America. In New York alone there are now between 70,000 and 80,000 Italians—with no fewer than 24,000 in the single parish of St. Patrick.

Mrg. Scalabrini describes as "prodigious" the change of public opinion in the United States with regard to the Italians. "The

States with regard to the Italians. "The rector of St. Patrick's," says the bishop, "told me that when the Italians began to settle in the district which had hitherto

been almost exclusively occupied by the Irish, he felt that the parish was ruined.

Today he confesses that his fears were without foundation. He is an Irishman

himself, but he is now as glad to see an Italian as an Irish face among newcomers."

The Italian quarter (known to New Yorkers as Little Italy), which has been painted

in such dark colors by Dario Papa Fontana and Giacosa, has been greatly improved during the last decade. The New York corporation has interested itself in the

homes of the immigrants, the immigrants themselves having in increasing propor-

ica their own country, have ceased to live

in the sordid misery for which they used to be noted, and the immigration society of "St. Raphael" has done much for the material as well as for the spiritual wel-

Hindu Sword Marriages.

At the last general monthly meeting of

the Anthropological Society of Bombay a

paper prepared by Mr. Sarat Chudner Mit-

ter of Berar was read by Mr. Jivanji Jam-

shedji Modi, showing how many different

roles a sword plays in Hindu manners and

customs. There are certain warlike tribes

among whom oaths taken over a sword are

binding-while, taken otherwise, they are

not. A similar sentiment prevails among

some predatory classes of Europe, where

oaths taken over their weapons of offense-

a dagger a poniard, a rapier—are considered binding. The idea with these classes seems to be that perjury committed after

taking oaths over their weapons recoil, that they die by the weapon against which

ular life marry a sword. This marriage in name, as an emblem of conjugal life, serves

as a ray of consolation to them in the midst of their evil doings. In certain parts

of India, when a Hindu is about to marry a third wife—which marrying is considered

to a sword is indisputable. The bride mar-

ried to it enters the Rajput zenana as a

The Alphabet of Banking.

With a good general education, to begin

tion and hard work will carry him to the

top. Outside the details of his own office,

he will have to study and investigate se-

curities, investments, the standing of cus-

tomers, letters of credit, and foreign busi-

ness methods; to read all he can on banks,

banking, and all else that pertains to that particular department of finance. This may sound formidable; but, taken in con-junction with his daily work, and consider-

ing the amount of leisure every bank clerk nas, he will not have to burn much mid-

night oil to keep his knowledge in advance of his position. Know more than your po-sition demands. As your knowledge rises, your position will follow.

Marriage in China.

Marriage is truly a lottery to the Chinese

girl, for she knows not what she is getting

until she is actually married. Sometimes

it is a kind, good husband, an amiable

mother-in-law and much comfort; some-

times it is a tyrant, a mother-in-law who is

eternally scolding, and a life that is a wear-

iness to both flesh and spirit. The ceremo-

nies of betrothal and marriage cause much

trouble and anxiety. The young man's family begin the negotiations. They engage a go-between to call on the girl's fam-

ily and tender a proposal of marriage. If the young man is considered eligible by the

the young man is considered elletile by the girl's parents they consult a fortune-teller, who decides whether the betrothal would be proper. If his decision is favorable the gobetween is given a card on which is marked the hour, day, month and year when the girl was born. This is delivered to the young man's family, who in their turn consult a fortune-teller. If he also pronounces favorably a festival is held by both families, the betrothal contrart is signed and

Misstatements About Society.

The warning we have frequently given

that the extravagant statements as to the prevalence of the "drinking habit" among society made by total abstinence advocates should be taken, like all generalizations, with caution and reserve," might well. have been put more strongly. The mere fact that the charge is so sweeping and that the remedy proposed was the utterly absurd and impossible one of "stopping the manufacture of intoxicating liquor," was enough to discredit the indictment. There

From the Ladies' Home Journal.

bridegroom.

From Success.

legally married wife.

tions made up their minds to make

fare of the Italians.

From the Tablet.

SYRUP FIGS.

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An Excellent Combination.

The pleasant method and beneficial effects of the well-known remedy, SYRUP OF FIGS, manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., il-Instrate the value of obtaining the liquid laxative principles of plants known to be medicinally laxative and presenting them in the form most refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the system. It the system effectually, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers gently yet promptly, and enabling one to overcome habitual constinution permanently. Its perfect freedom from every objectionable quality and substance, and its acting on the kidneys liver and bowels, without weakening or irritating them, make it the ideal laxative.

uslitles of the remedy are obtained from senna and other aromatic plants, by a method known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only. In order to get its beneficial effects and to avoid imitations please remember the full name of the company printed on the front of every package.

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CONDITIONS IN THE CONGO.

Dorsey Mohun Says Justice is Admin-

The London Times of recent date publishes an interview obtained by its Brussels correspondent with Mr. Dorsey Mohun, well known in Washington, on the subject of the Brussels administration of affairs of the Congo Free State. Mr. Mohun refutes charges made in London newspapers not long ago that cruelties are inflicted upon natives of the Upper Congo. Mr. Mohun was formerly United States consul at Boma and subsequently at Zanzibar. It was the latter post which he quitted to enter the service of the Congo Free State, being appointed by King Leopold of Belgium chief of the eastern Congo telegraph expedition. That expedition crossed Africa from the mouth of the Zambesi to the mouth of the Congo. The trip occupied the time between August, 1898, and October, 1901. During that period Mr. Mohun spent two years in the part of the Congo territories formerly own as the "Zone Arabe," but now as e "Province Orientale." His residence for some time was at Kasongo, the old headquarters of Tippo Tib, and once the center of the African slave trade.

Mr. Mohun is quoted as having said that would be impossible for any one to give other than a favorable report on the work Free State in the eastern province. The administration," he said, "is excel-ent. The country is quiet from the falls to anganyika. The native tribes seem conthe govtented and happy and are paid by every man who brings it in receives the den turning in midair. murder existed to a great extent among the tribes, but these crimes are now rare. The old 'Mwavi,' or ordeal of drinking poison, be disappearing. Justice inistered with an impartial hand, and I ve the natives are beginning to appreclate the benefits of good government

natives assist the Europeans in the administration of justice. I could enumerate many instances where they have themives brought to justice thieves and mur-In the Manyema country, which is very thickly populated, a great market has been established at Vieux Kasongo, and this serves as a meeting place for thoutwice a week. Caravans come from Ujiji nearly every month, and the natives journey there by fifteen or twenty days' march. I never saw a disturbance at the market either going or returning. By comon consent guns, knives, spears and knobchange and the men only carry thin walking sticks. There are no soldiers guarding the market, but immunity from thieves is puaranteed by ten or twelve native police, who receive no pay and are highly pleased to have an opportunity of showing their au-

thority.
"The administration is now established on a good, firm basis and all the officials an intelligent interest in their work, with the result that scandals are quite a thing of the past. The stations are all splendidly and solidly built and the group .s ort service by canoe between Kasongo and Stanley Falls goes without a hitch, and thousands of loads of merchandise go up the river each year, absolutely unguarded, and the loss by theft is almost nothing.

The Amateur Florist.

From the Ladies' Home Journal. See that your plants get fresh air whenever it can be given them safely. This means that cold air should be so admitted that it is mixed with the air of the room before it reaches the plants themselves. Give your plants the benefit of light and sunshine if you wish them to do well. Water only when the surface of the soil looks dry. This rule cannot be deviated from with safety by the amateur. The experienced gardener will frequently discover conditions which make it safe for him to vary or modify it, but these the amateur will not discover, and it is not which they may be discovered. Over-water-ing does untold harm, as it causes souring of the soil and brings on decay of the roots. Apply fertilizers only when a plant is grow-ing, for then, and then only, can it make use of them. Begin with a small quantity of whatever fertilizer you use, and increase the amount as the plant increases in growth, being careful not to overdo the



time ago I bought a package of Pyramid Pile Cure for my wife, who had suffered very much. The first trial did her more good than anything she has ever tried. It is just what is claimed for it, for it cured her completely." For sale by all druggists.
Little book "Piles, Cause and Cure," mailed free.
Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich. ja2&4 ja2&4 | examine a tree growing on a steep hillside | kept i

How Animals Communicate With Each Other.

ROOTS OF PLANTS

Written for The Evening Star.

In early spring, before the sun's rays have power enough to penetrate the ground to any great depth, the ants wish warmth for their babies. On bright days you may catch a glimpse of their helpless young by turning over the flat stones near their hills. They have cut out galleries and

large roomy chambers and brought their

young up to be warmed. The soft spring

sunlight warms the thin rock sufficiently

to temper the air under it. These tiny workers which we trample under foot every day show wonderful powers of reason or instinct. If the sun should be obscured by a cloud and the temperature under the rock begin to drop, the careful nurses at once hurry the babies down deep in their hills, where there is no danger of their being chilled.

Most persons think that the big white cylinders which the ants carry about are eggs, but they are not. The white, soft obects are the baby ants, helpless masses of life that must be tenderly fed and cared



The Swallow.

change which will make them assistants in the busy colony of workers. The eggs are small and usually escape the notice of the searcher for them.

What Legs and Tails Are For.

The long, tall birds, such as waders, usually have short tails. On the other hand, birds with short legs have extremely long tails. Like a great number of uch things in the living, hurrying world about us, this goes without our taking any notice of it. Even those who note rarely stop to think of the reason.

All the variations in bird structure nave taken place to fit the bird for some special mode of life and thus we have the wide differences in appearance. Wading birds have long, featherless legs and get their living by waiting in the shallow water for fish and crawfish to come near enough for ernment for every stroke of work they do.

The price of rubber has increased and depends on their power of flight and suddepends on their power of flight and sud-

he swallow and the nighthawk, having by it these birds are enabled to perform gaining their living wholly in the air, have small and weak feet, as they are used exclusively for perching. A kingfisher, which gets a living by plunging into the water.

It is probable that herons and other longlegged birds use their legs and feet as rul ders, as they are stuck straight out be-hind. Indeed, all long-legged birds seem to be rather heavy and clumsy fliers, while

Ofter the shape of the tail has a great deal to do with the manner of a hawk's hunting A large red-tailed hawk, with its broad, medium-length tail, gets its quarry mainly by soaring over open bits of mea-dow land. A sharp-shinned hawk takes its quarry by flying rapidly through under-brush or timber and surprising it. This is possible because of the long tall, which can used with good effect in suddenly chang-

ing course.

Language of Animals. Man has had many animals under domestication for ages. As far back as history and tradition go he has used the animals which are familiar in our own time. Scientists who have examined prehistoric



Brack-Crowned Night Hawk.

remains tell us that man probably used logs in the chase long before he thought of domesticating any other animal.

With all these centuries of companionship,

now does it happen that man has made no fort to understand what might be termed log language? That all animals talk in a limited way no person of observation can doubt. How much they are able to com-municate to each other no one knows. It seems that we are working backward to a certain extent when we expect the dog to earn a great deal of our language and we

take no pains to learn his.

Of course, man can never hope to learn the language of any animal thoroughly because of sense limitation. It is impossible to say what a dog knows and understands by his sense of smell alone. Man depends largely upon his eye for his impressions, a dog upon his nose. If any one will take the trouble to test this, he can understand at once what is meant. Go into a yard where there is a dog that knows you outer well

TINIEST WORKERS

it will be seen that practically all the roots have grown back into the earth.

I had noticed this often, and wondered how it had been accomplished. I wondered how it had been accomplished how which the fill it had been accomplished. I wondered how it had been accomplished how would strike how ack be accomplished. I wondered how it had been accom grow roots. Soon three tiny roots pushed out through the surface and died, while the others on the other side of the plant grew back in the earth. Thus the plant grew back in the earth. How the part grew into the pot and sent out more fibrous roots and vigorous follage. When the bean bent upward to get its stem turn-ed directly toward the sun it assumed the same shape that is so often seen in trees growing on steep slopes.
So in this case the plant simply eliminates those roots which it finds useless and utilizes its strength in those which will help it battle for life.

SUPERSTITIONS DYING OUT.

No. 13 and Haunted House Vagaries Are Fading Away.

From the New York Tribune. "Real estate men are gradually forgetting most of the old-time superstitions which used to cause us much trouble," said a dealer the other day to a reporter. "The number of houses which cannot be rented or sold on account of being haunted or because some terrible crime was committed on the premises is rapidly decreasing. We run across only a few people who balk at living in house No. 13. Even elderly men who have made big fortunes are beginning to believe that there is nothing in the old saying that the aged rich man builds a mansion to die in it. New Yorkers are entirely too practical to hold to old supersti-tions; besides, the big apartment houses which we are building all over town are blotting out the old houses, which may have "Tell me something about the haunted

which are still standing in this city," the agent was requested.
"Now you are getting on dangerous ground. In these days of well defined libel laws you can't talk about a man's property in a way that will depreciate its value with out paying well for your fun. Circulating ghost stories about particular houses is not calculated to improve their renting value, and the owners might be able to show that we had done them real damage. There is one house in West 11th street that is never more than half-filled, because years ago some one thought the house was haunted, and the story of the terrible ghosts that walk about the halls at night has been handed down from tenant to tenant. There are other haunted houses, but we are trying to forget where they are, hoping that the stories will be forgotten. It is generally difficult to rent or dispose of houses in which sensational crimes have been committed. Lo: murder trials in which the houses figured prominently usually cause them to remain vacant for a long time. "The idea that it is unlucky to live in No. 13 is rapidly disappearing. I know of but one woman who has given her house a new number because it was No. 13. John D. Rockefeller, jr., certainly has no regard for

unlucky thirteen. He will begin housekeep-ing with his bride at 13 West 54th street." MOTOR BICYCLE.

It is the Missing Link Between the Automobile and the "Bike." From the Scientific American.

Only a few years ago it would have been impossible to secure an efficient, safe and practical motor cycle. It is only within the last two years that this special industry has shed its experimental swaddling clothes. It is now at a stage when the standardizing of essential features, the interchangability of parts and the comparative unanimity of design has put it on a practical mechanical and commercial basis

France led the way: She was the first to produce a practical motor tricycle. In England, where the three-wheeler has always been popular, the makers were quick to follow suit. In this country three notable bicycle manufacturers produced mechanically successful patterns of motor trihowever, failed to attract bicycle and the automobile, between the poor and the rich of the speeding sport. It makes its owner feel that he is still a wheelman, in spite of the snorting motor much larger horsepower try to pass him in vain on the road he is pleasantly reminded that he is in it and able to hold his own among the swift company of automobilists That, too, has something to do with the popularity of the motor bicycle. It is far cheaper to operate than the smallest launch, it is much less liable to get out of order than the most reliable type of horseless vehicle, and it is the swiftest and most economic vehicle known in proportion to weight, carrying capacity and fuel con-

BEAVER-TAIL SOUP.

Michigan Lumber Camp Delicacy That Pleased a Marylander.

"Although I am a Marylander, and an Eastern shore one at that," said Chauncey F. Raynor, "and consequently know what good things to eat are, I want to tell you that I'll have to take off my hat to the lumber camp cook of the upper Michigan peninsula as the discoverer, fabricator and dispenser of a dish that knocks the Eastern shore cuisine silly. And that rare lumber camp dish is beaver-tail soup. I was with Col. Park of Columbus, Ohio, deer hunting in the Rainy lake region of Michigan one fall. We lived at a lumber camp boarding shanty. There were signs of beaver at the upper end of the lake, and a trapper suceeded in trapping one of the wily

When the beaver was brought into camp the camp cook went nearly wild. And so did the lumbermen when they heard the news. All because they had been trying to trap a beaver for weeks-not for its fur, but for its tail, as they were pining, they said, for beaver-tail soup. The cook took that broad appendage of the beaver, mailed like an armadillo, took from it the underly ing bone and meat, and from it made such a soup as never came from any other stock at the beck of the most scientific chef that ever put a kettle on. We could do the same thing, and perhaps better, on the Eastern shore, but we lack one thing. We haven't got the beavers to yield up their

NANCY HANKS.

Interesting Story of the Colthood of the Famous Trotter.

From the Springfield Republican. The stories of how Cresceus and Peter Stirling, two of the season's champions, came so dangerously near being lost to the trotting turf has brought out many tales by the trainers of how some of the bright harness stars happened to be, of which this by Ben Kenney, concerning the career of Nancy Hanks, 2.04, now on the farm of J. Malcolm Forbes, near Boston, is the most interesting: "I wasn't much more than a boy," said Kenney, "but had been fond of horses ever since I was old enough to ride a pony. The pacer Bulldozer and a few others that I had handled with success few others that I had handled with success gave me confidence, and so when Maj. Hart Boswell, who lived out not far from our place (near Lexington, Ky.), came over one day with a couple of fillies that he wanted me to break and handle, I took the job. One of them, a daughter of Red Wilkes, Major Boswell said he thought would release adog upon his nose. If any one will take the trouble to test this, he can understand at once what is meant. Go into a yard where there is a dog that knows you quite well. Before you enter pull your hat over your face and notice his greeting. While you are yet some distance away he growls and treats you as though he had never seen you before. His eyes do not recognize your clothing or your figure. But watch his movements closely. He evidently sees something which makes him think you are known to him, so he circles around to the windward. In a moment he is wagging his tail. He recognized you, not by his eye, but by his nose.

This is one of the reasons why we are so limited in giving a true interpretation to what we see in nature. It is impossible for about us receives from the same things.

Why Plants Have Roots.

It is generally supposed that plants send out their roots in a promiscuous manner. This is true to a certain extent. If one will examine a tree growing on a steep hillside want had not been harrowed, and was, consequently, pretty rough, I would work the filly to the cart over that, and the inequalities of the ground kept her trotting, when, on a smooth track,

SICK OF SALISBURY

Explanation of England's Interest in Rosebery's Recent Speech.

IT WAS A DISAPPOINTMENT, THOUGH

to let her have her own was, and the style in which she stepped that slow quarter in 35½ to an old-fashioned cart, pacing away as if she had never known any other gait, convinced me that she walld faske a champion side-wheeler if trained at that way of Marconi's Latest Triumph Ignored by Several London Papers.

STORMS WRECK WIRES

LONDON, December 18, 1901.

Lord Rosebery's speech was awaited at the clubs with an interest unequaled even on the occasion of a prime minister's deliverance at a Guildhall banquet. In politics Lord Rosebery always manages to invest his orations with the quality of surprise. In this instance public expectation had been so largely aroused that every one anticipated he would be even more than usually brilliant, and that he would seek he avoided this style of rhetoric. His lanin the highest terms of the good quanties of the Italian emigrants—warning the bishop, however, that they would do better by going west instead of huddling together in New York and Boston, where they were exposed to the danger of losing all the good qualities they brought with them from Italy and acquiring all the bad

the existing parties. He took a course en-tirely his own. His scornful allusions to ernment seemed designed to clear the air ministry, with Salisbury-Chamberlain ele-ments as predominant partners. His denun-ciation of the Irish and his firmly declared opinion that peace terms should not be re-capitulated to the Boers showed that he dissociated himself from Campbell-Banner

His Most Definite Proposal.

His most definite proposal was that Lord Kitchener's proclamation should be withdrawn, and that as large a measure of amnesty as possible should be granted, but the context indicates that, of course, this amnesty would be at the end of the war, and clearly as an act of grace in no way

to be interpreted as a compromise.

His aim is to reconstruct the liberal party
by casting out of it all the little Englanders, all the pro-Boers, all the cranks who attach themselves to it, and to build up a party which every one can respect and to which the nation can look to form an alternative government. He has completely split up the party now. Henceforth the pro-Boers will hate him with greater bitterness than they hate Mr. Chamberlain, and there will undoubtedly be a battle royal between the pro-Boers and the liberal imperialists from now until one side or the

Lord Rosebery has perhaps caused some surprise by the thoroughness with which he has cast off all the old liberal crochets and nostrums. Home rule goes by the board. The Newcastle program, if it is not forgotthe Newcastle program, it it is not forgot-ten, is thrown over too. He wants liberals to make a fresh start, and to move with the times instead of nursing and cherishing items that have long been discredited.

If the Rosebery meeting should have no other result, it has already brought one fact into prominence, and that is that the country is sick of the present government. Only on that hypothesis can one explain the extraordinary eagerness with which the public have been looking forward to the deliverance. Curiously enough, ministers themselves appear to be blind to this aspect of the situation. They are hugging the delusion that Lord Rosebery means to cut himself adrift from liberalism and join Mr. Chamberlain as a gladiator in the service of the tory party. His reappearance in the political arena, they believe, portends a fresh embarrassment for the opposition and an additional source of strength for the

an ill omen-he marries a tree, for obviat-ing the ill omen, before he marries the Marconi's Latest Feats. Marconi's wonderful extension of his disthird lady. In Kathiawar there is still the custom for Rajput princes who are much covery in wireless telegraphy is the one subject of scientific thought. Some time married to marry in person only the first wife and to marry other wives by means ago the inventor feared that the curve of of a sword. They send over their sword to the bride's people; the bride is married to it with all the required pomp and splendor, the only difference being that the prince's the earth would be fatal to long-distance communication, but apparently he has overcome this difficulty in the transmission of sympathy over nearly 2,000 miles of open sea. It is impossible to estimate the potensword becomes a substitute for him—the bridegroom. The legality of this marriage sea. It is impossible to estimate the potentialities of electric power. In ten years the triumph of the early and middle stages of the last century may be to that time what the stage coach is today. It is remarkable that Sir Humphrey Davy laughed at gas as an illuminant, yet he invented a lamp which admitted the potency of fire damp. About the same time Lord Derby declared he would "eat the boiler" of the head for organization, and a natural first steamship that crossed the Atlantic. The telephone seems destined to supersede courtesy of demeanor, there is no reason the Atlantic cable. The present century, therefore, may witness the establishment of even greater wonders than were encomwhy the office boy of today may not be the bank president of twenty years hence; if he will only use his opportunities, applica-

passed during the nineteenth century, that saw so much of the marvelous.

The reception of the news of Marconi's probable success in so important an event was various and curious. Most of the morning newspapers rose to the occasion and partially at least, grasped the fact that a great thing had been accomplished.

Many, however, falled either to realize or to credit the truth of Marconi's triumph. For instance, the Pall Mall Gazette, Mr. Astor's refined and select evening organ, that circulates in moderate numbers among "recited." "society," contented itself with Reuter's meager dispatch of five lines and buried these on an inferior page. On the principal news page of the Pall Mall the Great British victory (in South Africa? No, in Australia) of an English cricket team over colonial eleven occupied a column and half and was adorned with nine staring black headlines. The first headline, "A Wonderful Achievement," might have led one to think that Marconi's success was re-

The fact that President Roosevelt had declined Carnegie's offer of \$10,000,000 was set out in another paper in double-leaded type with two striking head lines, while Marconi was in fine type-in an obscure place. As no one refuses anything here the President's rejection of so large an amount loomed up to far vaster heights in the subeditorial mind than Marconi's humble achievement. Another paper preferred the item telling

of the Shamrock's sails having been spoiled

Storms Interrupt Telegraph

For five days has the country been deprived of its telegraphic service. To such an extent does the business life of the nation depend upon this means of communication that any interruption like that we are now experiencing throws commercial lies, the betrothal contract is signed, and the bridegroom makes a present to the bride of a pair of bracelets, but neither he nor she is present. The betrothal, however, is not considered binding until a pasteboard card has been interchanged by the families. The bridegroom's family provide two of these cards, one having a gilt dragon on its face, the other a gilt phoenix. The phoenix card is retained by the young man's family as evidence of his engagement, while the dragon card is kept by the girl's family. The betrothal is then complete. matters into the greatest confusion. Fractically speaking, the capital has been out of touch with the provinces for a longer period than has ever happened before. Early in 1881 there was a great drifting snow storm, which was general throughout the country, but the delay in restoring communication on that occasion was not so prolonged as it is in the first year of the twentieth century.

twentieth century.

The authorities are making strenuous efforts to restore communication, but the efforts to restore communication, but the damage has been so enormous that they have not yet succeeded in coping with the tremendous task which they are confronted with. All that they have been able to do has been to get through two or three wires to each of the leading provincial towns. There are three wires through to Liverpool, two to Manchester and one each to Newcastle-on-Tyne, Leeds, Sheffield, Glasgow and Edinburgh. Most of the wires run alongside the trunk railways, and the work of re-erecting the poles devolves upon the railway companies, who are naturally anxious, in the first instance, for the safety of their own property, to put their own lines in order, and then to restore the means of public traffic. Great progress has been effected, though the telegraph authorities had anticipated that more work would have been accomplished than has yet been performed.

Advantages of Underground Wires.

enough to discredit the indictment. There is no reputable "society" in this country where the immoderate use of intoxicants would not more quickly discredit a woman than the same vice will now discredit in business and unclass socially a man addicted to it. It long since ceased to be "good form" to get drunk. The "three-bottle men" of our ancestors would now be tabooed in fashionable society. Drunkenness has decreased among all classes. Advantages of Underground Wires. The comparatively new underground lines to Birmingham have been of the greatest advantage as regards that town. The wires worked as smoothly as possible, but as the overhead lines north of Birmingham were

no use for other places. I ascertained that, in accordance with the statement made in parliament last seasion, the system is being extended northwards, but that not much progress has been enade with the work. The next length to be tackled will be at Preston. Two of the railway lines run within a comparatively short distance of each other at this point, and, as it is an exposed part of the country, the wires are to be run underground.

It has been found that paper insulation is an enormous boon, as it not only diminishes expense, but it enables the authorities to work better than under the old system of guttapercha wires. Even if damp-

tem of guttapercha wires. Even if dampness should get into the leaden tube, an apparatus has been devised which forces heated air through the cable, and thus prevents
the loss of current which would otherwise
occur. In a reply to an inquiry as to when
we might expect the application of the unwe might expect the application of the un-derground system to the whole country the derground system to the whole country the post office officials were not sanguine of any immediate prospect, as the cost would be great, and it might be difficult to induce parliament to grant the money. The scheme has been sanctioned, however, of putting the wires underground in a few instances, and one day the provinces will be secure in this respect if the post office insists.

L. H. MOORE.

STAGE ANIMALS.

Many Little Tricks They Fall Into From Vanity. From the Penny Magazine.

If they can roll an eye, they never cease

to roll so long as they think any one is looking; and if they can switch a tail they more than ever to influence the people by switch it. This weakness for showing off striking phrases. The surprise was that gets them into trouble sometimes, just as weaknesses in general get real animals guage was weighty. His manner seems to into trouble. Hence, an elephant with a visited many of the principal cities in the United States. President Roosevelt received him with much cordiality, and spoke in the highest terms of the good qualities of the Italian emigrants—warning the bishop, however, that they would do better by going west instead of hudding tothe country, but he made it clear that he idly as dry gummy canvas and dry withies did not wish to be identified with either of can make it burn and the elephant appeared in a blaze. Fortunately for the men in-side the flames were on the top and the first intimation they received of the con-flagration was a feeling of something cold striking them on the back. It was water and the water increased and they were drenched and horrified, for they knew not whence it came, or what it meant, or what might come next. One of the cleverest elephants is that

made for a celebrated performer. It picks up biscuits with its trunk and puts them into its mouth. The secret of the prehen-slie power of the trunk lies in a pair of pincers with which it is fitted, and which are, of course, concealed. "Monsters of the deep" on the stage are usually meant as caricatures; red herrings, bloaters or haddocks run easily to four feet long; and though they have all been taken long enbugh ago from their native element to be already cured and offered for sale in the market, unblushingly show every sign of life. Even the lobster, though it has been boiled, as its color shows—for it is red —never ceases to move its mandibles and antennae while before the public. A swordfish is, no doubt, a very impressive creature on the stage, the sword, naturally, receiving great emphasis from the maker and special publicity from the men inside. It is thus a common thing for that sword to get in trouble, and for the poor fish in a stage procession to ask a harmless musse or oyster to "take care of my sword!" A dragon thirteen feet long, and emitting flames, makes us think that we must have got away from canvas, wickerwork and paper, else the flames are certainly not real.
The flames, however, are real enough, and
a man inside ignites and fans the spirit—
saturated cotton—with his breath. It is out of a canvas mouth, too, that they come, but that mouth is fitted with as-

First Cousins Cannot Wed.

The new statute which prohibits first cousins being joined in wedlock went into force in Pennsylvania yesterday. The new law makes a ceremony between first cousins void as a marriage bond.

The idea of the act is based on the belief of physicians that marriages between first cousins are detrimental to the stamina of his signature to the act when it came before him in June, so it became a law under limitation.

AUCTION SALES.

FUTURE DAYS. C. G. SLOAN & CO., AUCTIONEERS, 1407 G ST.

First Sale of the Year. Furniture, Carpets, &c., WITHIN OUR AUCTION ROOMS. 1407 G St., 1902 Saturday, January 4th, 1902,

4th, 1902,

COMPRISING ELEGANT ROUND-END BRASS
BEDSTEAD, SUPERB MASSIVE OAK CHINA
CLOSET, LARGE ROUND MAHOG. EXT. TABLE,
HANDSOME ODD MAHOG. BUREAU, HANDSOME LOUIS XIV GILT PARLOR SUITE, SOME
HANDSOME MAHOG. PIECES, RICH PARLOR
SUITES, MORRIS CHAIRS, MUSIC CABINETS,
LADIES DESKS, COMBINATION BOOK CASES,
LIBRARY TABLES, HALL RACKS, IRON SAPE,
MAHOG. AND OAK CHIFFONIERS, EXT. TABLES, DINING OHAIRS, SIDEBOARDS, WARDROBES, FOLDING BEDS, LEATHER D. R.
OHAIRS, ODD TABLES, CHAIRS AND ROCKEES, RICH 9x12 RUGS, SEVERAL ORIENTAL
RUGS, RICH MAHOGANY QUARTERED OAK
AND WALNUT CHAMBER SUITES AND ODD
PIECES, COUCHES, COMMODES, TWO LARGE
ANTIQUE OIL PAINTINGS, MIRRORS, PICTURES, CHINA AND GLASS, TOILET WARE,
MATTRESSES, PILLOWS, BEDDING, CARPETS,
LOT ORDINARY FURNITURE, S U N D R I E S,
COOKING UTENSILS, CARPETS, &c., ALL NOW
ON VIEW. AND, AT TWELVE M.,
HORSE, HARNESS AND VEHICLES.

O. G. SLOAN & CO., Auets., 1407 G st.

THOS. J. OWEN & SON, AUCTS., 913 F ST. N.W.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF NEARLY NEW RESIDENCE, NO. 1227 HARVARD STREET, COLUMBIA HEIGHTS.

By virtue of a certain deed of trust to us, recorded in Liber 2426, folio 331 et seq., among the land records of the District of Columbia, we will sell at public auction, in front of the premises, on TUESDAY, THE FOURTEENTH DAY OF JANUARY, 1902 AT HALF-PAST FOUR O'CLOCK P.M., the following described property, situate in the county of Washington, District of Columbia, and known as lot forty-three (43) of Lester A. Barr and Franklin T. Sanner's subdivision of part of block twenty-three (23), "Columbia Heights," as per plat recorded in Liber County No. 11, folio 114, of the records of the surveyor's office of the District of Columbia, together with improvements thereon, consisting of a three-story and cellar, nearly new brick residence, heated by steam.

Terms of sale: \$500 cash or more, purchaser to assume existing deed of trust of \$5,500, and balance, if at.", payable \$35.00 per month, at 6 per cent interest, and to be secured by second deed of trust on property sold. Deposit of \$200 required at time of sale, and all converancing and recording at purchaser's cost. Terms of sale to be complied with within fifteen days, or trustees reserve the right to resell at risk and cost of defaulting purchaser, after at least five days' notice of such resale in some newspaper published in Washington, D. C.

CHAS. W. FAIRFAX, Trustee.

CHANCERY SALE OF BRICK DWELLING NO.

Ja2-d&ds WM. A. HILL, Trustee.

CHANCERY SALE OF BRICK DWELLING NO.

204 G ST S.W.

By virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, passed in equity cause No. 20,679, the undersigned, trustees, will sell, at public auction, in front of the premises, on TUES. DAY, the FOURTEENTH DAY OF JANUARY, 1902, at HALF-PAST FOUR O'CLOCK P.M., sublot forty-eight (48), in square five hundred and forty (549), in the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, improved by brick dwelling, known as 304 G st. s.w.

Terms: One-third cash, balance in one and two years, in equal installments, with interest at 6 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, and secured by a deed of trust on the property sold, or all cash, at the option of the purchaser. A deposit of one bundred and fifty dollars (\$150.00) will be required at time of sale. Converancing, recording, etc., at cost of purchaser. Terms of sale to be complied with in fifteen (15) days from date of sale, otherwise property to be resold at risk and cost of defaulting purchaser.

EDWARD L. GIES, Trustee,

Office Rooms \$2 and 33, Warder bldg., 9th and F

sta, n.w. VINCENT A. SHEEHY, Trustee, Office 406 5th st. n.w.

JAMES W. RATCLIFFE, Auctioneer, 522-deds WALTER B. WILLIAMS & CO., AUCTIONEERS,

WALTER B. WILLIAMS & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
RECEIVERS' SALE OF VALUABLE STOCK OF
WALL PAPERS, MOLDINGS, PERSONAL
PROPERTY, ETC., CONTAINED IN STORE
NO. 001 H STREET NORTHEAST, AND IN
WAREHOUSE IN ALLEY IN SQUARE 859.
By virtue of an order, passed the 27th day of
December, 1901, in the case of George Y. Mansell, slleged bankrupt, being Bankruptey No. 201,
we will, on THURSDAY, THE NINTH DAY OF
JANUARY. 1602, AT TEN O'CLOCK A.M., as
receivers in said cause, sell, at public auction, to
the highest bidder, for cash all the stock of Wall
Papers, Moddings, Personal Property, etc., contained in the store and celler of the building known as
number 601 H street northeast, and also in the
2-story warehouse in alley between 6th and 7th,
G and H streets northeast. The receivers reserve
the right to reject all bids in bulk, if they deem
same inadequate, and to offer and sell the same
in parcels.

L CABELL WILLIAMSON, Receiver, 472 La. sve. n.w. . BUGENE A. JONES, Receiver,

AUCTION SALES

THOS. J. OWEN & SON. AUCTE.. 918 F ST. N.W.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF THREE-STORY AND CELLAR BAT-WINDOW BUFF-BRICK DWELL-ING. NO. 1928 17TH ST. N.W.

By virtue of a deed of trust to us. dated November 24, 1899, among the land records for the District of Columbia in Liber No. 2472, at folio 86, we will sell, et public auction, in front of the premises, on THURSDAY. THE SECOND DAY OF JANUARY.

A.D. 1902, AT HALF-PAST FOUR O'CLOCK.
P.M., the following described property, situated in the District of Columbia, and known as the north twenty feet front by depth of lot one hundred and sixty-two of J. L. Weaver's subdivision of lots in square one hundred and fifty-one, as par plat recorded in the office of the surveyor for the District of Columbia, in Liber No. 21, at folio 106.

Terms of sale: Sold subject to a prior deed of trust for \$5,500, with accrued interest and taxes, balance one-half cash, remainder in one and twe years, secured by deed of trust upon the property sold, and to bear interest at the rate of five ped cent per annum, payable semi-annually, or all cash, at the option of the purchaser. A deposit of two hundred and fifty dollars to be required at the time of sale, and all conveyancing, recording and revenue stamps to be at the cost of the purchaser. Terms of sale to be complied with within ten days from day of sale, otherwise the trustees reserve the right to resell the property at the risk and cost of the defaulting purchaser, after at least five days' notice of such resale in some newspaper published in the District of Columbia.

JOHN B. LARNER,

BRAINARD W. PARKER,

BRAINARD W. PARKER,

Trustees, 1335 F st. n.w.

THIS AFTERNOON.

THOS. J. OWEN & SON, AUCTS., 918 F ST. N.W

TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, IMPROVED BY A FINE THREE STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK AND STONE DWELLING HOUSE, NO. 2811 FOURTEENTH NORTHWEST, CONTAINING NINE ROOMS IN ADDITION TO BATH ROOM, KITCHEN AND BASEMENT.

By virtue of a deed of trust, bearing date on April 2, A.D. 1896, and recorded in Liber No. 2105, folio 402 et seq., of the land records of the District of Columbia, and at the request of the parties secured thereby, the undersigned will sell, at public suction, in front of the premises, on THURSDAY, THE SECOND DAY OF JANUARY, 1902, AT HALF-PAST FOUR O'CLOCK P.M., the following described land and premises, situate in the county of Washington, District of Columbia, and known as lot thirty-one (31), in Lester A. Barr and Franklin T. Sanner's subdivision of lots eight (8) and nine (9), in block thirty-three (33), Columbia Heights, as said subdivision is recorded in the office of the surveyor of the District of Columbia in County Book 9, page 39.

Terms of sale: One-third cash, balance in three equal installments, payable in one, two and three years, with interest from the day of sale at 0% per annum, payable semi-annually, to be represented by the notes of the purchaser, secured by deed of trust upon the property sold, or all cash, at the option of the purchaser. A deposit of £300 will be required at time of sale. All conveyancing, recording and revenue stamps at cost of the purchaser. Terms of sale must be compiled with within ten days after the day of sale, otherwise the trustees reserve the right to forfeit the deposit and to resell at the cost and risk of the defaulting purchaser.

BENJAMIN S. MINOR, Trustee,

BENJAMIN S. MINOR, Trustee, WALTER V. R. BERRY, Trustee, Feadall building, 344 D st. n.w. de21,23,24,25,26,27,28,30,31,ja1,2

FUTURE DAYS. HOS. J. OWEN & SON, AUCTS., 913 F ST. N.W. VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON 4TH STREET NORTHEAST NEAR STANTON PARK.

By authority in us vested we will sell at public suction, in front of the premises, on MONDAY, JANUARY SINTH, 1902, AT HALF-PAST FOUR O'CLOCK P.M., part of lot 6, in square 814, fronting about 17 feet on 4th street northeast, just south of Stanton Park; fine building lot, adjoining a brick residence.

Terms made known at time of sale. A deposit

a brick residence.

Terms made known at time of sale. A deposit of \$100 required at time of sale. Sale to be closed in 15 days, otherwise the property will be resold at risk and cost of burchaser.

de31-d&ds THOS. J. OWEN & SON. JAMES W. RATOLIFFE, AUCTIONEER.

EXECUTRIX'S SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE TYPEWRITER, LARGE "MILLER" IRON SAFE, &c. SAFE, &c.
ON SATURDAY, THE FOURTH DAY OF JANU-ARY, 1992, AT TEN O'CLOCK A.M., I will sell by public auction, within the sales rooms of James W. Ratcliffe, 920 Pa. ave; n.w., Oak and Walnut Rolling-top besks, Office Tables, Typewriter and Typewriter Desk, Letter Press, Office Chairs, Stools, Iron Safe, &c., to which I invite general attention.

Terms cash.

RUTH A. BARNARD,
Executrix of the Estate of Milton C. Barnard, deceased.

BARNARD & JOHNSON, Attorneys, Columbian bldg.

DUNCANSON BROS., AUCTIONEERS.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY AT THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF FIRST STREET AND PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE NORTHWEST.

By virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, passed in Equity Cause numbered 22499, docket 50, we will sell, in front of the premises, ON TUESDAY, THE FOURTEENTH DAY OF JANUARY, A.D. 1902, AT FOUR O'CLOCK P.M., the following described property, situate in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, to wit: Lot numbered 1, in square numbered 575 the same having a frontage of about 19.96 feet o

said piece or parcel of land belonging, or in any wise appertaining.

Terms: One-third of the purchase money shall be payable on the day of sale or fifteen days thereafter, one-third in one year and one-third in two years thereafter, with interest on the deferred payments from the day of sale, the deferred payments to be represented by the promissory notes of the purchaser or purchasers, secured by deed of trust upon the property sold, or all cash, at the option of the purchaser or purchasers. A deposit of \$200 will be required at time of sale. Terms of sale to be complied with in fifteen days from day of sale, otherwise trustees reserve the right to resell the property at risk and cost of defaulting purchaser or purchasers, after giving five days' notice by advertisement of such sale or sales in some newspaper published in the city of Washington, District of Columbia.

WILTON J. LAMBERT,

WILTON J. LAMBERT, EDWIN B. HAY,

JAMES W. RATCLIFFE, AUCTIONEER.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF THREE-STORY, BASEMENT AND ATTIC BRICK OFFICE BUILDING AND DWELLING, NO. 504 E STREET NORTHWEST. By virtue of a certain deed of trust, duly recorded in Liber No. 2152, folio 391 et seq., of the land records of the District of Columbia, and at the request of the party secured thereby, the undersigned, as surviving trustee, will sell at public auction, in front of the premises, on MONDAY, THE SIXTH DAY OF JANUARY, A. D. 1902, AT HALF-PAST FOUR O'CLOCK P.M., the following described land and premises, situate in the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, and being parts of original lots 10 and 11, in square 480, described as follows, namely: Beginning for the same on the south line of E street north at a point 50 feet west from the northeast corner of said original lot 11 and running thence south 75 feet, thence west 12 feet 2 inches, thence south 25.54 feet, thence west 9 feet 11% inches, thence north 100.54 feet to the line of said street, thence east along said street 22 feet 1% inches to the place of begin-